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TRAUSTARK

The Story of a Love Behind a Throne.

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By GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Grenfall Lorry, a young man of wealth and a ver. He expects a tedious trip, but finds a mysterious and beautiful young woman on the train who interests him and is evidently a foreigner. He is unable to learn anything about her. The train is stopped through an accident to the engine, and the mysterious young woman is left behind when it resumes its journey. Mr. Lorry voluntarily stays also, though he pretends that easy it is to be a princess and a mere womit was an accident. Mr. Lorry succeeds in get- an at the same time. I have a heart, a head. ask you, for your sake and my own, to reting the train held at the station four miles away and the two take a wild ride over the mountains. Their relations become friendly and the girl tells him her name is Guggenslocker and that she is from Edelweiss, the capital of Graustark, a country of which he has never On the train again he makes the acquaintance of the girl's uncle and aunt, in whose company she is traveling, and does his best to establish himself in their good graces. The Guggenslockers spend a day in Washington, which is Mr. Lorry's home, and he does the honors, among other things taking the young woman out to drive and showing himself obviously in love. The visitors leave for New York with the intention of sailing immediately for Europe. After their departure Lorry is unable to settle down to business, becomes restless and moody, and before the end of summer sails for Europe with the purpose of visiting Edelweiss. In Paris he meets an old college friend, Harry Anguish, who is romantic and ready for adventure, and who arranges to accompany him on his search for Miss Guggenslocker. After a good deal of difficulty they find that Graustark is a tiny principality in the mountainous region on Austria's remotest border. Edelweiss, a cit 5,000, is its capital and metropolis. When they reach there they find many soldiers in evidence, and they themselves attract much attenby their distinguished appearance and from the fact that they are Americans, but they find people in the place named Guggenslocker, Next day, in strolling about the streets, an elegant carriage drawn by gayly caparisoned white norses attracts their attention, and one of the asked, as she leaned against the casement. ladies seated therein proves to be Miss Guggenslocker. She shows much surprise at the sight ur of the next day for him and his friend to call at her home with an attendant who will come for him. The same night Lorry and Anoverhear a plot to rob the palace and bduct the princess. The chief conspirator is addressed as Michael. Lorry and Anguish, being armed, resolve to frustrate the plot and save the princess. They gain entrance to the palace. One of the conspirators is Dannex, a palace guard. logry and Anguish become separated. Lorry, hearing footsteps, conceals himself and passes through a door, finding himself in a sleeping the princess. He implores her to be quiet, tells her that there is a plot against her and that he will save her; that he is Grenftall Lorry. Sceing his face she trusts and obeys. The princess is Miss Guggenslocker. Dannox, the and strikes Lorry insensible. Anguish appears on the scene and after him Baron Dangless, chief of police, with a squad of men. He had suspected the Americans of evil designs and had followed them to the castle. He has the conspirators instantly taken out and shot, without thinking first to extort from them a con-fession as to the identity of their leader, named Michael, who has escaped. Lorry, recovering slowly from his injury, is kept in the palace and made much of by the princess and her uncle and aunt. Lorry falls more deeply in love than ever, but realizes the hopelessness of his

CHAPTER XL. Love in a Castle.

As the day wore on Lorry grew irritable and restless. He could not bring himself into full touch with the situation, notwithstanding Harry's frequent and graphic rec-

ollections of incidents that had occurred and that had led to their present condition. Their luncheon was served in the count's room, as it was inadvisable for the injured man to go to the dining hall until he was stronger. The court physician assured him that he would be incapacitated for several days, but that in a very short time his wound would lose the power to annoy him in the least. The Count and Countess Halfont, Anguish and others came to cheer him and to make his surroundings endurable. Still he was dissatisfied, even un-

The cause of his uneasiness and depression was revealed only by the manner in which it was removed. He was lying osity," she responded, coolly, stretched out on the couch, staring from the window, his head aching, his heart full of a longing that knows but one solace. Anguish had gone out in the grounds after assuring himself that his charge was asleep, so there was no one in the room when he awakened from a sickening dream to shudder alone over its memory. A cool head kindly; a bright sun gleamed across the trees, turning them into gold and purple and red and green; a quiet repose was in all that touched him outwardly; inwardly there was burning turmoil. He turned on his side and curiously felt the bandages wout his head. They were tight and smooth, and he knew they were perfectly white. How lonely those bandages made

The door to his room opened softly, but he did not turn, thinking it was Anguishalways Anguish-and not the one he most

"Her highness," announced a maid, and

him feel, away off there in Graustark!

"May I come in?" asked a voice that went to his troubled soul like a cooling draught to the fevered throat. He turned bitterly. toward her instantly, all the irritation, the uneasiness, all the loneliness vanishing I want to hear them, as a princess I can-

"I cannot deny the request of a princess," he responded, smiling gaily. He held forth his hand toward her, half fearing half whispered, drawing himself toward she would not take it.

The Princess Yetive came straight to his couch and laid her hand in his. He drew it to his lips and then released it lingeringly. She stood before him, looking down with hand, which she withdrew instantly, rising an anxiety in her eyes that would have repaid him had death been there to claim his

about you."

said, with childish petulance.

sent the imputation. "Let me tell you, then, he cried. what I have been doing while forgetting. I "I cannot! I mean, I will not listen to have sent to the Regengetz for your lug- you," she said, glancing about helplessly, gage and your friend's. You will find it | yet standing still within the danger circle. much more comfortable here. You are to | . "I came because I have thought of you make this house your home as long as you and dreamed of you since the day you are in Edelweiss. That is how I have been | sailed from New York. God, can I ever forforgetting.

ing. "I have been so lonely that I imag | blushing and turning to the window. ined all sorts of things. But, your highness, you must not expect us to remain here princess then?" She did not answer, and he after I am able to leave. That would be paused for a moment, a thought striking

jected, decisively. "You are the guest of to hear me say these things, why do you honor in Graustark. Have you not pre- stand there?" served its ruler? Was it an imposition to | "Oh," she faltered. risk your life to save one in whom you had "Don't leave me now. I want to say what but passing interest, even though she were I came over here to say, and then you can a poor princess? No, my American, this go back to your throne and your royal reeastle is yours, in all rejoicing, for had you serve, and I can go back to the land from not come within its doors to-day would which you drew me. I came because I loved have found it in mournful terror. Besides, you. Is not that enough to drag a man to Mr. Anguish has said he will stay a year if the end of the world? I came to marry you

I am afraid you are glorifying two rattle- but not now! I can only love a princess! brained chaps who should be in a home for He stopped because she had dropped to the imbeciles instead of in the castle their au- couch beside him, her serious face turned dacity might have blighted. Our rashness appealingly to his, her fingers clasping his was only surpassed by our phenomenal hands fiercely. good luck. By chance it turned out well; "I forbid you to continue-I forbid you! there were ten thousand chances of igno- Do you hear? I, too, have thought and minious failure. Had we failed, would we dreamed of you, and I have prayed that have been guests of honor? No! We would you might come. But you must not tell me have been stoned from Graustark. You that you love me-you shall not!" don't know how thin the thread was that . "I only want to know that you love me," held your fate. It makes me shudder to he whispered. think of the crime our act might have been. "Do you think I can tell you the truth?" Ah, had I but known you were the princess, she cried. "I do not love you." no chances should have been taken," he Before he had fairly grasped the im-

"And a romance spoiled," she laughed. "So you are a princess-a real princess," he went on, as if he had not heard her. "I

an ordinary woman---"Oh, but I am a very ordinary woman," she remonstrated. "You do not know how I breathe, and eat, and drink, and sleep, and love, Is it not that way with all

"You breathe, and eat, and drink, and sleep, and love in a different world, though,

"Ach! my little maid. Therese, sleeps as soundly, eats as heartily and loves as warmly as I do, so a fig for your argu-

"You may breathe the same air, but would you love the same man that your "Is a man the only excuse for love?" she

asked. "If so, then I must say that I

"Pardon me, but some day you will find that love is a man, and"-here he laughed-

'you will neither breathe, nor eat, nor sleep, except with him in your heart. Even promise that I shall never speak of it a princess is not proof against a man."

"It depends on the"-he paused-"the princess, I should say." "Alas! There is one more fresh responsibility acquired. It seems to me that every- not dead. Your highness, let me say that

"Not entirely," he said, quickly, "A great deal-a very great deal-depends on circum- princess are black and grim, impenetrable A woman speaks. She tells him she is Guggenslocker it wouldn't have been necessary for the man to be a prince, you

> man was unnecessary," she said, so grave- in ten lifetimes. Such is the world." ly that he smiled. "I was without a title be-'freak,' as I should have been had every a princess. I did not travel through your land for the purpose of exhibiting myself. but to learn and unlearn."

"I remember it cost you a certain coin to the displeasure, learn one thing," he observed, "It was money well spent, as subsequent | ever. events have proved. I shall never regret the spending of that half gavvo. Was it not the means of bringing you to Edelweiss?"

"Well, it was largely responsible, but I am inclined to believe that a certain desire of equal power. He could see hope and on my part would have found a way without the assistance of the coin. You don't know how persistent an American can be." "Would you have persisted had you known I was a princess?" she asked. "Well, I can hardly tell about that, but

you must remember I didn't know who or "Would you have come to Graustark had

you known I was its princess?" "I'll admit I came because you were Miss "A mere woman."

"I will not consent to the word 'mere," What would you think of a man who came half way across the earth for the sake of a "I should say he had a great deal of curi-

"And not much sense. There is but one eyes." Lorry's face was white and his eyes

"Especially when he learns that she is a princess;" said she, her voice so cold and repellent that his eyes closed involuntarily, as if an unexpected horror had come before them. "You must not tell me that you

"But I did come to see you and not the Princess Yetive of Graustark. How was I to know?" he cried, impulsively. "But you are no longer ignorant," she said, looking from the window.

"I thought you said you were a mere "I am-and that is the trouble!" she said. slowly turning her eyes back to him. Then she abruptly sank to the window seat near his head. "That is the trouble, I say. A

woman is a woman, although she be a princess. Don't you understand why you | London Truth must not say such things to me?" "Because you are a princess," he said,

"You-you don't mean that you-" he her, his face glowing. "Ach! What have I said?"

"You have said enough to drive me mad with desire for more," he cried, seizing her

"I have only said that I wanted to hear you say you had come to see me. Is not "Are you better?" she asked, with her that something for a woman's vanity to pretty accent. "I have been so troubled value? I am sorry you have presumed to misunderstand me." She was cold again. "I thought you had forgotten me," he but he was not to be baffled.

"Then be a woman and forget that you "Forgotten you!" she cried, quick to re- are a princess until i tell you why I came,"

get that day!" "Forgive me!" he cried, his eyes gleam- "Please do not recail-" she began,

"The kiss you threw to me? Were you a him which at first he did not dare to voice "I will not allow you to say it!" she ob- Then he blurted it out, "If you do not want

if I could, for you were Miss Guggenslock-"That's like Harry," laughed Lorry. "But | er to me. Then you were within my reach,

I portance of the contradictory sentences, Branch, Indianapolls.

her breast heaving and her face flaming. "Then I am to believe you do," he groaned, after a moment, "I find a princess

"I did not intend that you should have said what you have, or that I should have told you what I have. I knew you loved me or you would not have come to me," she

"You would have been selfish enough to enjoy that knowledge without giving joy in return. I see. What else could you have done? A princess! Oh, I would to God you were Miss Guggenslocker, the woman I

"Amen to that!" she said. "Can I trust you never to renew this subject? We have each learned what had better been left unknown. You understand my position. Surely you will be good enough to look upon me ever afterward as a princess and forget that I have been a woman unwittingly. I frain from a renewal of this unhappy subject. You can see how hopeless it is for both of us. I have said much to you that I trust you will cherish as coming from a woman who could not have helped herself and who has given to you the power to undo her with a single word. I know you will always be the brave, true man my heart has told me you are. You will let the beginning be the end?"

The appeal was so earnest, so noble that honor swelled in his heart and came from his lips in this promise:

"You may trust me, your highness. Your secret is worth a thousand-fold more than breathe, and eat, and drink, and sleep-and mine. It is sacred to me. The joy of my life has ended, but the happiness of knowing the truth will never die. I shall remember that you love me-yes, I know you do-and I shall never forget to love you. I will not again to you. As I lie here, there comes to "Is a man proof against a princess?" she | me a courage I did not know I could feel." "No, no!" she cried, vehemently.

"Forgive me! You can at least let me say that as long as I live I may cherish and encourage the little hope that all is thing depends on the princess," she said, my family never knows when it is defeated,

"The walls which surround the heart of a stances. For instance, when you were Miss when she defends it, my boasting American," she said, smiling sadly.

"Yet some prince of the realm will batter "But I was Miss Guggenslocker because a | that which a mere man could not conquer |

> are my friend, Grenfall Lorry, and there is only a dear friendship between us," she cried, resuming her merry humor so easily that he started with surprise and not a lit-

"And a throne," he added, smiling, how-"And a promise," she reminded him.

"From which I trust I may some day be released," said he, sinking back, afflicted with a discouragement and a determination hopelessness ahead.

"No; by life! It may be sooner than you

"You are forgetting your promise al-"Your highness's pardon," he begged,

They laughed, but their hearts were sad, this luckless American and hapless sovereign who would, if she could, be a woman. "It is now 3 o'clock-the hour when you were to have called to see me," she said.

again sitting unconcernedly before him in the window seat. She was not afraid of "I misunderstood you, your highness, I remembered the engagement, but it seems I was mistaken as to the time. I came at 3

in the morning!" "And found me at home!" "In an impregnable castle, with ogres all

[To be Continued on Thursday.]

His Wardrobe.

A local contractor had a faithful Milesian working for him for several years. A few weeks ago the employe announced his intention to pay a visit to a brother in the West. He was to be gone a month, and the contractor, being a good-natured fellow, purchased a valise for "Tim." The night "Tim" was to quit the valise was presented to him with a few kind words. "Tim" looked rather surprised for a moment and then asked:

'And what am Oi to do with thot?" "Why, put your clothes in it when you go away," answered the boss. "Put me clothes in, is it?" said "Tim." And what the divil 'll Oi wear if I put me Explanations were considered unneces-

They Found the Pail,

During one of the recent spells of hot You will find a pail there." Thinking over for three bottles of champagne to be put and discovered-three empty bottles. What he said this time is not reported.

A Lullaby.

You go to sleep, young feller, This ain't no time of day To set up straight and solemn, An' stare around that way. Them moonbeams on the carpet Ain't nothin' you can git. Them's just to show the angels Has got their candles lit. You want 'em? Well, to-morrow I'll git 'em, ef they keep, But now it's nearly mornin', So you jus' go to sleep.

No. sir! You can't be hungry, You needn't jerk and fret, I'm certain sure it wasn't An hour sence you et. There, now, I ketched you smilin', You little rascal. Shame! To try to work your daddy With such a low-down game.

No, never mind explorin', You ain't no call to creep; You stay here an' be quiet An' try an' go to sleep. You see them stars out yonder? Well, all o' them is eyes That belongs to little angels

Way up there in the skies,

An' all them little angels

Ain't got a thing to do

But fus' set up in heaven An' keep them eyes on you. They'll see your eyes wide open, An' starin' when they peep In through the window at you-You better go to sleep.

I don't know what you're sayin', Your lingo's Greek to me But you know what I tell you, That's easy fur to see An' I'm jus' gittin' tired O' rockin' you all night. An' talkin' while you listen,

A smilin' with delight. I got to work to-morrow. An' tain't fur you to keep Me up all night a tryin To make you go to sleep. There, there, don't feel that way,

I ju's soon do it. Gee! I know there ain't nobody To love you 'ceptin' me. You set up all you want to, You needn't close an eye, Fur dad is mighty sorry He made his baby cry.

You need your ma, pore feller, But she's a lyin' deep Beneath the trees out yonder-There, there, now go to sleep,

-Portland Oregonian.

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FARM AND GARDEN INTERESTS

How to Get a Creamery,

shipments are constantly being received.

Ohio Farmer. come convinced that it will pay you and your neighbors to go more largely into dairying, I advise that you first make a (those who make such a canvass must have and find out how many good cows can be secured from a certain radius, to a central point as near a railroad station as possible; in most cases I advise to have the creamery right close to a railroad shipping point, especially as some day the shipping of milk and cream to a city may be profitable. As ence, to persuade even your friends as easily as the "shark" can persuade perfect strangers, you may only succeed in interthe business a success financially; yet this

should not discourage you. That much secured, you should proceed to find the best recommended man of experience, one who has operated creameries for several years successfully, who also, preferably, should have taken a course in one of our best dairy schools. But beware of employing an inexperienced dairy stu work in a creamery, because, no matter how able and energetic and reliable such a young man may be, he is not the kind to start up a business in a new dairy section, where the patrons must see a man before them in whom they have confidence in every way, and who is able to advise and direct them how to feed and how to handle weather a well-known baronet came across come and canvass the neighborhood with and cold. Lime has been found excellent make a special study of cranberry diseases their milk properly. Get such a man to three workmen engaged on a job on his you, and in nine cases out of ten he will be in the fall on sod land, and with the as- for them. estate. One of them remarked, as work- able to get enough more farmers interested "No; because I am a woman. As a woman | men not unfrequently do, on the dryness of | to secure the necessary milk and capital the job. The heat had perhaps extended He should be employed for this canvassing like mist before the sun. Behind her was a not. Now, have I made you understand? he turned away with the reply: "If you ery is once secured he will be the man to itself to the baronet's temper; at any rate | with the understanding that if the cream-Have I been bold enough?" Her face was are thirsty you know where the well is. superintend the building and furnishing the proper machinery and apparatus, and his remark a little later it flashed across | that he will be the butter-maker (and maythe baronet's mind that he had given orders | be cheese-maker) in charge, at a salary worth working for, and possibly with a cerinto the pail and lowered into the well to I tain percentage besides on products sold, or cool for dinner. He hastened to the well a certain interest in the business free. Thus you are not only liable to secure a good man, but one who will stay, and you and all the patrons will know that such a man necessarily will do his best from the start and continue thus because it will be abso-

lutely to his own interest as well as yours. Thus securing that true "co-operation" I have spoken of before, and working the business up in this way, you will find it immaterial whether the stock is all owned by farmers or some of it by business men. You will also have an enterprise conducted in such a manner that there will be very little show for a few unreasonable kickers to get another competition plant started. This, by the way, I consider one of the most harmful, senseless undertakings, which take place too often on account of mistrust and jealousies (probably often well deserved), and causing only loss in every direction, which in the end must be

paid by farmers. To summarize: Never start a creamery before you have the conditions to make it pay. Be careful not to build creameries too close together. I have no doubt at all that the creamery of a near future will be a large, central plant, built, equipped and operated in the best way possible, and supplied from a number of collecting points along railroad lines. Whether skimming shall be done at stations or at the creamery will depend on conditions, and pasteurization for butter-making as well as for city and market and cream supply will become the general practice.

Alfalfa Culture. Indiana Farmer.

adaptability to our soil and climate. It is plant for California and many sections in the Rocky mountain States, but it is still a tral Western States to such an extent as to take the place of our common red clover of the English or Mammoth variety. Several experiments have been made with it years ago one of our then oldest readers. William A. Scoffeld, of this county, not now living, made trial of alfalfa, and although somewhat discouraged at its slow | ing a useful and indispensable assistant on start, which allowed the weeds to get ahead of it, he said he believed it would eventually take the ground and hold it. The field, however, was afterward broken up and put in another crop. We made a little trial of | Orange Judd Farmer. it at our Irvington place, but did not sow the label of a bottle of beer, you are as- it thick enough and the stand was not good. sured of having the pure product of the In breaking up the ground for another crop at any cost. Orders promptly filled by J. | make the breaking no easy job. That was

little field have kept their ground, and hold their own even in the bluegrass sod, so we have good proof of the ability of alfalfa to live and thrive in our soil and cli-In Kansas, according to the report from Secretary Coburn, of the State Board of the greatest mortgage lifter ever discov-In the eleventh biennial report of that State interviews on this subject with fifty-two Kansas farmers are published, Their testimony is highly favorable to the from one to four times each summer, and getting from one-half to six tons for the the bloom for feeding cattle, and a little later for horses. It is found to be good feed for hogs as well as for cattle and horses. It succeeds best in sandy loam with clay subsoil, and requires deep and thorough pulverization to give the most satisfactory results. Kansas farmers have sowed every month from March to September, using all the way from ten to sixtwenty pounds is the proper amount for hay on the rich valley land. The experiments in Kansas that were made on the right kind of soil prove conclusively that it is a profitable crop in that State. We trust that similar trials will be made here in the near future, and that in a year or two we may be able to publish some definite results on the subject.

Reducing Lost Lands.

Philadelphia Record. The plowing of sod land should be done n the fall and the land well reduced in the tions are favorable for them, but the fall berry areas, especially in New Jersey. It sistance of the frost (the alternate freezing and thawing of the land) the lime largely aids in bringing the soil into proper condi- | Up-to-Date Farming. tion for corn in the spring. All soils that ! have been in grass should be followed with corn after the grass in order to insure good cultivation, but when lime is used the clods | kept track of experiments at agricultural and lumps will break more easily. Sod experiment stations has no doubt been lands should be rich in humus owing to the shading received by the soil, hence the use of nitrogen fertilizer is not so necessary as potash and phosphates. Any soil will improve when a good sod is formed, | farm you could have had a good idea why and a good sod makes abundant pasturage, the variations occurred, as varieties are but when such lands are constantly grazed | affected by local conditions. Outside of the by live stock they will lose fertility unless manure or fertilizers are applied. One of | and the local conditions at the station will

ing if the farm is then properly managed. The action of lime is sometimes slow, hence the results from its use may not be apparent for a year or more, but nearly all soils are benefited by the application of lime when the soils are somewhat acid. This is especially the case when green manurial crops are grown and plowed under. The bacteria of the soil can only perform the duties desired when the soil is ing decomposing vegetable and animal matter into ammonia or nitrates by the bacteria depending largely upon the amount of mineral matter present. Clover is benefited by lime and potash because the soil is rendered alkaline, though both lime and potash are also plant foods. There is sometimes an excess of carbonic acid in the soil. generated by decomposition of vegetable matter, and lime neutralizes the acid. The use of lime also changes the physical character of soils, both clay and sandy lands being benefited. Lime gives good results that on limestone soils the lime existing therein is in the form of carbonate of lime, and is consequently not capable of exerting any material chemical effect, but when the limestone is burnt it is changed from a Many readers have from time to time drate of lime, and until it again becomes asked information regarding alfalfa and its | carbonate of lime, which happens later after being applied on the land. It is in an alkaline caustic condition and also caustic. well understood that it is the great forage | The soil of limestone regions is the same as the limestone rock to a large extent, and the action of air slaked lime (quicklime) on limestone soils is as potent as on many question whether it will succeed in the cen- | soils that contain no lime. As lime will cause exhaustion of the soil if used alone and the land cropped every year, yet it proves highly beneficial when manure, green material or fertilizers are applied. Lime is not strictly what is termed a fertilizer, though it is a substance found in in this State, but so far as we have learned the structure of every plant, but it serves they have not proven satisfactory. Several to hasten the chemical action of other organic and inorganic materials existing in

> nearly all farms. Scientists' Work for Farmers.

Dr. H. J. Webber went West this year to superintend the experiments which the best brewery in the world, where the high- we were surprised at the size of the alfalfa United States Department of Agriculture to be a standard food for horses, yet a est quality is insisted upon and maintaired | roots, that were so large and tough as to has started in the selection of higher grade Bieler, manager Anheuser - Busch several years ago, and ever since then the corns. We believe that by careful selection plants that got a start at the edge of the of seed, carried out in a way which would superior to hay alone.

practicable to the ordinary farmer, i quality and quantity of corn produced per acre, which of course is an exceedingly valuable thing. Mr. Webber is also giving a good deal of attention to the productin of corns for special purposes, especially bearing in mind balancing corn as a food ration, increasing the nitrogen content, etc. Some success has also been gained in the production of a special hominy corn. He then went South to carry out extensive selections of cottons of better and longer staple, and with special purposes in view, as suggested to us by cotton manufacturers and growers. This work has been meeting with unusual success for the short time it has been going on. Mr. Webber also went work at the tropical gardens, where it is carrying on some extensive plant breeding, and as climatization work with a special view of producing hardy citrus plants,

William A. Orton has been working mainly in the cotton areas of North Carolina and South Carolina and that general region, including the sea islands. He has been making extensive tests of resistant cottons and has obtained seed resistant to the wilt. The plants produced from this seed will grow on soil where ordinary cottons cannot possibly thrive. He has also are able to withstand the diseases which make their cultivation almot impossible at the present time. Some very successful work has been carried on this year with the "little Peach," by M. B. Waite, both in western New York and in Michigan as has been noted in these columns. The cause of the trouble, he believes, has been found In Virginia he carried on extensive experiments for the prevention of bitter rot of loss in the country last year. He worked also with the soft rot of the peach caused by the fungus monilla and new points were found in all these cases. Full reports will be published later. C. F. Shear recently made a preliminary survey of the cranplowing exposes many of them to moisture is the intention, if funds are available, to

Farm Experiments. The most valuable experiments are those made on the farm. Any person who has impressed with the lack of uniformity of the same varieties one year with another. If the work had been done on your own local conditions results should be uniform. the best mineral substances to apply is be different from those found on your farm. lime, as the results from its use are last- | Five dollars invested in varieties for experiment will be money well invested, and

Farm Notes.

can be made to return a hundred fold.

If it is desired to raise a calf give it milk fresh and from the cow, and warm, the vessels to be scrupulously clean. If scours ccur give a tablespoonful of ground dried blood once a day. Linseed meal jelly is rather alkaline, the condition for convert- also wholesome, but let the calf depend mostly upon the warm fresh milk. Nearly every farmer has noticed that cows chew bones, says Up-to-Date Farmng. This is a habit that nearly all cows

have. The system craves for bone ma-

In such cases the cow should get a

teaspoonful of bone meal at a time in bran mash twice a day for a few weeks. Some farmers and stockmen find mules a very profitable crop to raise. A good two-year-old mule is worth about \$150. Young mules require different treatment on limestone soils also, due to the fact | than is usually given to young horses; therefore it will be well for the person who starts in the business to seek information through books or consult an experienced

Wheat that is seeded late will seldom be carbonate of lime to quicklime. Moisture attacked by the Hessian fly. One difficulty them causes the quicklime to become hy- | with wheat is the liability of being thrown out by frost in the spring, but when such is the case the cause may be due to lack of proper drainage. When a field has been properly tiled there will be but little liaility of wheat being injured by alternate freezing and thawing. It is difficult to make a proper compari-

son between corn fodder and hay because the quality of either largely depends upon the curing. Bright, green corn fodder, shredded or cut fine, is superior to improperly cured hay, while good hay is far superior to corn fodder that was not cut down until the leaves turned yellow. It fodder is tender and juicy the animals will prefer the stalks to the leaves, as the stalks are rich in sugar, but much depends soils, and thereby prepares the plant foods pon the stage of growth at which the stalks were harvested. for better assimilation of plants, thus be-

Some horses will eat at all times and onsume almost any quantity of food without appearing to improve in condition, although they may not be doing much work Horses differ, and what is best for one may not give as good results with others. Good grooming is an important matter, but there is not, as a rule, sufficient variety in the food of horses. While oats will continue small allowance of linseed meal and corn fodder will also be relished and give excellent results. Hay and fodder will prove

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